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SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1901.

JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.
 Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that
 the actual number of full and complete
 copies of the daily and Sunday Republic
 printed during the month of June, 1901,
 all in regular editions, was as per schedule
 below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	74,000	18 Sunday.....	93,400
2 Sunday.....	96,730	19.....	71,350
3.....	72,530	20.....	72,020
4.....	71,920	21.....	71,660
5.....	72,090	22.....	71,480
6.....	71,770	23.....	72,080
7.....	71,900	24.....	75,120
8.....	75,760	25 Sunday.....	94,230
9 Sunday.....	97,865	26.....	71,930
10.....	72,620	27.....	73,230
11.....	71,500	28.....	72,980
12.....	71,780	29.....	72,970
13.....	72,190	30.....	73,090
14.....	71,650	31.....	75,820
15.....	75,570	30 Sunday.....	95,025

Total for the month..... 2,296,230

Less all copies spoiled in print-
 ing, left over or filed..... 6,238

Net number distributed..... 2,229,992

Average daily distribution..... 74,230

And said W. B. Carr further says that
 the number of copies returned or reported
 unsold during the month of June was 8.64
 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this
 first day of July, 1901.

J. F. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
 term expires April 25, 1905.

NO NEED FOR ALARM.

No one in St. Louis believes that the
 World's Fair will not open its gates May
 1, 1903. The injunction suit that has
 been brought by two alleged representa-
 tives of an unknown Workingmen's
 Protective Association will not prevent
 the Fair from being held on the western
 part of Forest Park and on what
 adjoining land may be necessary.

It is strange that any citizens of St.
 Louis can bring themselves to the point
 where the slightest obstacle might be
 thrown in the way of the Fair. The
 Fair's promoters are home representa-
 tives who have put their money into the
 enterprise.

It is difficult to be patient with any
 talk of a "private corporation" in con-
 nection with the World's Fair. It is a
 public institution. If the wishes of the
 representatives of the "Workingmen's
 Protective Association" were fulfilled,
 business stagnation might set in, Fair
 or no Fair. The claims of the peti-
 tioners in this suit are too silly for
 serious consideration.

A TEMPERANCE LESSON.

Better than all the impersonal argu-
 ments of temperance advocates is the
 fact that self-preservation during the
 hot weather demands curtailment of the
 use of intoxicants. Scores of interviews
 have been printed in The Republic con-
 cerning the best way to pass through
 the hot spell. In every instance the
 physician advises abstinence.

City Hospital physicians have asserted
 that 95 per cent of the patients treated
 there for sunstroke are users of in-
 toxicants in one form or another. While
 the greatest danger is to those who
 have drunk to excess, the man or woman
 who attempts to find relief by drink-
 ing wine, whiskey or beer, even in mod-
 erate quantities, has placed his system
 in first-class shape for a subsequent
 visit to the insolation ward.

To those accustomed to beer, a cool
 glass of the beverage affords temporary
 relief and nothing more. It exhilarates
 the blood to an action that is nothing
 less than unhealthy when the sun is
 hovering around the 100 mark. It is a
 shock to the system. Moral considera-
 tions aside, the physical harm of in-
 toxicants should act as an effectual
 deterrent.

There are plenty of substitutes, the
 best of which is water. Ice-cold water
 used in quantities is almost as harmful
 as beverages with an alcoholic basis.
 For men who are exercising, lemonade
 is found to stimulate thirst. Cool water
 —not cold—with a little oat meal soaked
 in it has stood the test on all occasions.
 It may not taste as pleasant as some of
 the more popular drinks, but it at least
 has the basis of common sense which
 should govern every hygienic considera-
 tion in the summer-time.

SAM LEE'S DEVELOPMENT.

It should not be difficult to believe in
 the enlightening influence of Occidental
 civilization on the Oriental mind when
 one reads the story of Sam Lee, the
 Chinese laundryman-poet of Plymouth,
 Pa., as now being duly recorded in the
 daily news reports.

This is not necessarily because Sam
 Lee has inconspicuously jumped his rent-
 bill, although that performance may be
 classed without unfairness as anything
 but unusual in civilized communities.
 The plainest proof of Sam's upliftment
 is found in the fact that, in jumping his
 rent-bill, he tried to comfort his land-
 lord by sending him an original poem
 setting forth the explanatory fact that
 he was dead-broke.

"I goe quick, just like smoke," sang
 this impetuous but tuneful Celestial;
 "Have no friends because I'm broke.
 Lots of work, no money pay; sick of
 wallee, must go away. Here is key;

rent no got—Trouble, trouble, have
 muffed lot!" And with this swan-strain
 luffed sadly into the blue empyrean,
 Sam Lee, the poet-laundryman, disap-
 pears from the ken of man, especially
 from that of the man to whom he owes
 \$36 for the rent of his laundry.

There is ground for hope that civiliza-
 tion may yet make of Sam Lee a typical
 civilized man. Under its teaching he
 has already fallen into debt and poetry
 at one and the same time. This is un-
 mistakable progress. Sam is evidently
 doing the best he can to meet the de-
 mands of the higher life.

BUSINESS SENSE.

St. Louis wants no better assurance
 that clear water will be ultimately ob-
 tained than the character of the hydrau-
 lic engineers who have been ap-
 pointed by Mayor Wells to thoroughly
 investigate the subject. As a prelimi-
 nary step toward clarifying the water,
 Mayor Wells has shown in their ap-
 pointment a deep appreciation of the
 importance attaching to the task set
 before the city.

"It was my endeavor," Mayor Wells
 is quoted as saying, "to engage three
 expert hydraulic engineers of certain
 reputation, extensive experience and
 known capacity; men unprejudiced, im-
 partial, not affiliated with any project
 and not committed to any plan or
 theory." In his appointment of Messrs.
 Allen Hazen of New York City, George
 Y. Wismer of Detroit and Benecetto
 Williams of Chicago, the Mayor be-
 lieves that he has found the requisites
 named.

As the Mayor further points out, the
 expenditure of \$25,000 is a mere bagatelle
 to the final cost of installing a
 proper filtration plant. That sum will
 do nothing more than get exhaustive in-
 vestigation and valued expert opinion
 on the best method of filtration for local
 conditions. It is a problem whose solu-
 tion calls for experience and knowledge
 of the highest order.

St. Louis must make no mistake in its
 filtration plant. Too many other cities
 have thrown away millions on blunder-
 ing plans evolved by careless or selfish
 men at the head of affairs. Mayor Wells
 has shown a business sagacity in in-
 suring that nothing of that sort shall
 befall St. Louis. He has exercised the
 broadest business judgment in the pre-
 liminary work. St. Louis asks no more.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

If the drought drills one needed les-
 son into the minds and hearts of the
 farmers, it will not have been in vain.
 If it succeeds in teaching the owner of
 every quarter-section the value of the
 "side-products," Missouri will be the
 gainer in the end.

And there is good reason to believe
 that this will be one of the results of
 the long continued dry weather. Bet-
 ter than all the elaborate arguments of
 years are the comparative facts that the
 drought is bringing forth. The man
 with an early berry crop, a wheat crop,
 an orchard, with a few hives of bees
 next a clover field, and with a barn yard
 full of chickens on friendly terms with
 the pigs and calves is the man who has
 every cause to thank his foresightedness
 for not being in the fix of his less
 provident neighbor.

For the year 1901 will be remembered
 as the year when the "side-products"
 kept many a householder from feeling
 the effects of one of the severest
 droughts in the history of the State.
 Last year the value of the eggs and
 poultry shipped out of Missouri was
 about twelve and a half million dollars.
 If the lessons of this year are remem-
 bered, the value of exports from the
 chicken industry should be doubled.

This year will also be remembered, in
 Missouri and in every Western State, as
 the year when the man who diversified
 his crops could close the season's ac-
 count to the good. The day has passed
 when a farmer is accounted the best
 because he can raise the best corn in the
 county, in spite of the fact that he can
 raise nothing else with profit in a good
 year.

COMPELLING PRAISE.

Indiana's progression in literary fields
 has not astonished the reading public
 without just reason. It is not through
 any advantages of locality or friendship
 with the publishers that the State has
 gained an ascendancy in letters. The
 praise has followed the placing of their
 brain-products on the market. The in-
 trinsic merit of the productions has
 fastened a justly earned fame on the
 Hoosier State.

It is not to be consistently believed
 that a combination of lucky circum-
 stances has made Indiana the home of
 so many literary lights. The accidents
 of birth have often rescued an Avon
 from obscurity, but where numbers of
 leaders in thought and action arouse a
 national admiration, it must be argued
 that the general average of culture and
 intelligence must be above the ordinary.

In the current number of Success,
 General Lew Wallace and James Whit-
 comb Riley give their views on the so-
 called literary redemption of Indiana.
 As the two men who first inaugurated
 the literary movement in that State,
 their reasons for the creation of belles-
 lettres cannot be without weight.

General Wallace tells of the settle-
 ment of Northern Indiana by Yankees
 who accentuated the characteristics of
 New England rural life, and of the
 southern part of the State by Southern-
 ers who in turn retained the dialect and
 habits of Dixie. The Hoosier was a
 man to be laughed at in polite circles, as
 may be judged by the use of the term
 to this day. "From this union of op-
 posite clans," says the author of "Ben
 Hur," "sprang a second generation,
 which began to show a pride of state
 that was wholly wanting in the germ-
 stock. Stung to the quick by the con-
 tempt from the outside which they had
 inherited, as it were, the later genera-
 tion turned its attention to culture."

As in all other literary histories, poetry
 was the first expression of genius
 scorned. A recent collaborator of In-
 diana poetry finds one hundred and
 twenty whose work is more than re-

spectable. From poetry to story-telling
 is a short step and quickly taken.
 Another advance comes with the writ-
 ing of history. General Wallace claims
 Ridpath and John Hay as Hoosiers,
 with some justice. When the State
 shall have produced philosophers—and
 that will be some day not far off—"In-
 diana will take her place as the
 acknowledged Attica of the country."

Mr. Riley supports General Wallace.
 "I think, possibly," he says, "the reason
 it has attracted so wide attention, and
 expanded in so many directions, is that
 it drew inspiration and received impetus
 from having been lampooned and made
 fun of by every cultured 'Tom, Dick
 and Harry' of the outside world. It is
 glorious to be barred, to suffer the whips
 and scorns of self-acknowledged superiors!
 It roused our self-superiority, to our
 real worth, and it inspired us to put
 forth our best efforts."

And it is possible that Mr. Riley has
 struck at the root of the matter. Is it
 not by the rebuffs and the discouragements
 that true success is snatched from
 the world; provided, of course, that the
 man has the spirit to learn by his de-
 feats and turn them into victory? Every
 individual can point to the time of his
 greatest disappointment as the crucible
 from which the best metal was drawn.
 In applying this rule to a common-
 wealth, perhaps the real reason of In-
 diana's fame may be found.

AIDING NATURE.

Not the least effect of the drought
 will be the booming of irrigation in
 those strips of country where natural
 circumstances favor the plan. Years
 of plenty with a surplus of water have
 undoubtedly lulled interest in the arti-
 ficial conservation of a sufficient water
 supply. With wheat and corn coming
 up as by magic, it is small wonder that
 farmers have put off for the morrow the
 insurance of crops by the building of
 irrigation canals.

At the Irrigation Congress held re-
 cently in Colorado, the reports from
 every section of the country where
 means had been taken to store up the
 water for times of drought showed that
 at suitable places the expense was a
 small consideration when the practical
 results were considered. It is unfortu-
 nately true that agriculturists have
 often hesitated about acquiring such an
 improvement because of the initial cost
 of the enterprise.

An irrigation system, properly made,
 is for all time. The storage of the wa-
 ters of the Arkansas River in the west-
 ern part of Kansas would be a perma-
 nent asset of sections that are now, in
 spite of a rich soil, handicapped by the
 frequency of long continued dry spells
 of weather. There are certain seasons
 of the year when every stream has full
 banks. The diversion of the water into
 immense reservoirs or lakes is capital
 that will return interest many fold to
 the promoters.

It is not alone the arid portions of the
 country that should look into the mat-
 ter. There are parts of Missouri, gen-
 erally richly productive, that with a lit-
 tle time and money spent on the con-
 struction of irrigation ditches from
 some of the never-drying streams would
 practically be independent of such a
 drought as the present one. Irrigation
 is not a desperate measure. It should
 be a part of every farmer's practical
 equipment. It is like a good bank ac-
 count.

Already the interest in irrigation has
 found expression among the farmers of
 the West by increased attention to the
 practical work that will have to be ac-
 complished before the system can be
 inaugurated. Kansas took a forward
 step at the last session of the Legisla-
 ture when a law was passed permit-
 ting the condemnation of land for irri-
 gation purposes.

After all, it appears that corporations
 have souls—a proposition many people
 strenuously deny. Several thousand lit-
 tle children spending these hot days in
 the parks think the Transit Company
 is a generous old soul.

If every one will only agree that the
 Court of Inquiry is impartial, competent
 and anxious to get at the truth, judg-
 ment may as well be suspended in the
 Sampson-Schley controversy.

Some New Jersey housewives object
 to killing mosquitoes by the use of oil,
 claiming that the pests imbibe, fly
 around a blaze and explode. At least it
 can be claimed that the mosquito is
 killed.

There is a difference of a dollar a day
 between the wages of a skilled and an
 unskilled Missouri laborer. What ex-
 cuse is there for an unskilled man under
 such circumstances?

That mule which played "possum" that
 hot day while insolation remedies were
 applied should have performed the im-
 possible and given a horse laugh as it
 walked away.

What has become of the oldest in-
 habitant? Perhaps we are all compe-
 tent to talk on records. Or maybe the
 oldest I. has been overcome by the heat.

Let's not forget that the Roman news-
 paper which first favorably noticed the
 World's Fair was the Giornale Del
 Lavori Pubblici e Delle Strade Ferrate.

Grocers announce that canned goods
 are in demand. This does not mean
 that another sort of canned goods should
 be absorbed during the hot weather.

Though the price of lighting the pub-
 lic buildings has considerably de-
 creased, St. Louis still desires to own its
 own municipal lighting plant.

In the Fosburg case the salutary les-
 son is that even a Chief of Police can-
 not convict a man of murder without
 convicting evidence.

Considering the marvelous progress in
 that art, the photographic exhibit pro-
 posed for the World's Fair should be one
 of the best.

Maybe Weather Prophet Hicks's house
 caught afire from contact with the hot
 predictions that have been coming out
 of it.

Judging from the Cabanne Club's suc-
 cessful natorium functions, its mem-
 bers are distinctly in the swim.

This hot weather has developed a
 noble lot of charities. It is well to find
 out the good in men's hearts.

POSED Republicans Worried by Continued Talk of Filley's Restoration to Leadership Prospects for Making the Eleventh Congressional District Democratic—Political Gossip of City and State.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Inquiry in the vicinity of Beaumont and Chestnut streets, this city, has developed the fact that Chauncey I. Filley is very much on earth, and seems to have with-
 stood the heat and drought quite well. There has actually been a little talk about the city Republicans placing Mr. Filley once more in command of the party, but it is not definitely known how far the feeling extends or if he could be induced to undertake such a task as rousing the party and setting it on its feet for the next campaign.

No one understands better than Mr. Filley the demoralization of the party as a result of the overthrow of the Ziegenhein machine last spring. Mr. Filley was consid-
 erable of a factor in bringing about the disastrous collapse of Mayor Ziegenhein's hopes, and, as he expressed it himself, "putting the gang on the bum good and general." Naturally, this element does not feel kindly toward him, and would protest against elevating him to command of the party. But this element has lost its grip, and there is a stronger element in favor of Filley. The country now constitutes a Senatorial District, and Howard Gray, a local Republican, whose coalitions are very close to the ground, but with a voice like Colonel W. C. Brown, is announced as a candidate for the Senate. It is said that the Republicans will undoubtedly nominate him. It is also said that "Fire Alarm" Flanagan will be satisfied with a nomination for the House, something he has sought several times of late years, but never found at the polls. "Fire Alarm" can talk any Populist in Kansas to a standstill, so, as a matter of fact, he will be forced to hunt their cyclone claims if Mr. Gray and "Fire Alarm" Flanagan are both unchained by the Republicans.

One of the curious features of Missouri politics is the readiness, and even anxiety, of the Republicans to assume the management of the Democratic State organization. It is a fact that for months past Republicans who assume leadership, and organs of the party, have spent much time in pointing out to the Democrats what they

each time has met a number of his political friends at the Laclede Hotel. From these meetings a report has gained credence that he will, presently, announce his candidacy for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. "This time," his friends say, he will win. He has been a candidate half a dozen times, and perhaps oftener, and although he always goes a good race, yet luck was against him.

On the priority of candidacy for this office, Colonel Brown's claim, if so based, will not be disputed. The persistency of the Democratic party, the Filley's efforts to secure the release of the Youngers from the Minnesota Penitentiary. Repeated disappointments did not discourage him in the least, and after many long years he succeeded in securing their freedom. It is said that having at last turned in his favor, it will stick.

Fire Alarm (John H.) Flanagan of Jasper County, was in St. Louis the other day talking politics against a temperature of 105 in the shade. The Republicans are certain to carry Jasper County, he said, and elect two members to the House and one to the Senate. The country now constitutes a Senatorial District, and Howard Gray, a local Republican, whose coalitions are very close to the ground, but with a voice like Colonel W. C. Brown, is announced as a candidate for the Senate. It is said that the Republicans will undoubtedly nominate him. It is also said that "Fire Alarm" Flanagan will be satisfied with a nomination for the House, something he has sought several times of late years, but never found at the polls. "Fire Alarm" can talk any Populist in Kansas to a standstill, so, as a matter of fact, he will be forced to hunt their cyclone claims if Mr. Gray and "Fire Alarm" Flanagan are both unchained by the Republicans.

One of the curious features of Missouri politics is the readiness, and even anxiety, of the Republicans to assume the management of the Democratic State organization. It is a fact that for months past Republicans who assume leadership, and organs of the party, have spent much time in pointing out to the Democrats what they

should and should not do. Originally they insisted that the Democrats should hold a convention this summer modeled after the famous Pertle Springs meeting of 1885, take could always point out the mistakes of successful business men. It is a matter of official record that the Missouri Republicans are miserable failures in managing their own campaigns, so even if they were not political enemies it would not be policy to listen to their advice.

How long the curtains will remain up on the second act is mere speculation. The presumption is, however, that they will not be rung down prior to a warning shower of ancient eggs and condensed vegetables. A ridiculous idea of the political situation in Missouri, frequently commented on by outsiders, is the persistency with which the Republicans seek to act as counsel for the Democratic party. The matter has never sought to advise the Republicans, but to the contrary has frequently approved of their success in conducting one losing campaign after another since 1892. Observing Democrats say that fully two-thirds of the editorial matter contained in Republican newspapers touching Missouri politics is gratuitous advice to the Democrats as to what they should and should not do.

It is assumed that some of these Republican editors and party leaders must entertain hopes that in the course of time a certain number of their advice will be accepted by some individuals calling themselves Democrats. On no other ground can their persistency be accounted for. Judged by their years of labor, these Republicans must have faith strong enough to move a mountain—if it were directed in another channel. Discussing this matter, Congressman D. W. Shackelford of the Eighth District said: "I naturally suppose the Republicans will not allow such trifles as hot weather, drought and repeated disappointments to interfere with their plans of trying to run the Democratic party. The habit is an old one. It has become as strong as the craze for morphine on the part of a hopeless victim of that drug. If it affords them any amusement or solace for perpetual loss of

power and offices, Democrats should not complain. I have often noticed that men who were conversant with the business could always point out the mistakes of successful business men. It is a matter of official record that the Missouri Republicans are miserable failures in managing their own campaigns, so even if they were not political enemies it would not be policy to listen to their advice."

R. T. Booth, bookkeeper in State Auditor Allen's office, has resigned his position to accept a clerkship of importance in the Frisco office at St. Louis. He has been in the State Auditor's office for more than twelve years and is credited with being one of the best posted men on State affairs at Jefferson City. Prior to accepting the position which he has resigned, Mr. Booth was chief bookkeeper at the Penitentiary for four years, making in all quite a large list of official capacity.

Jefferson City will miss him. For years he was regarded as one of the most entertaining, as well as efficient men, at the State capital. As a story teller he has long ranked with Al Morrow of the Governor's office.

It is Mr. Booth's intention to assume his new duties about August 1.

E. P. Caruthers, editor of the Dunklin County Democrat and president of the State Press Association, stopped over in St. Louis on his return from a visit to the Pan-American Exposition. He said he was somewhat disappointed in the magnitude of the exposition, as he had imagined it to be much larger than it is. However, he expected gratification over his visit, and said he had the most remote doubt that the St. Louis World's Fair would make the Buffalo exhibition appear like a very small affair.

"I hate to resume writing heavy-weight Democratic editorials with the thermometer at anywhere from 10 to 110," said Mr. Caruthers, "but there is no help for it. Dunklin County Democrats do not want any sugar-coated Democracy; it must come right off the griddle, smoking hot. That is the reason Dunklin rates as one of the reliable heavy Democratic counties of the State."

Detectives and Their Mental Diseases—Fosburg Case—A Study by an Expert in Detective Psychology.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

I have been greatly attracted by the Fosburg case at Pittsfield, Mass., not because it has seemed to me mysterious or extraordinarily sensational, but because, as I have seen it from the beginning, it has suggested to me the results of the necessary reaction of habitual suspicion on the human mind. It was a case of the variety and had acquired, in its stead a sense of art. He perceived or rejected to make a complete and dramatic whole, just as novelists do in working out their climaxes.

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mind began to work with lightning-like rapidity to fit the facts into it. If they would not fit, he left them until they did. He perceived or rejected to make a complete and dramatic whole, just as novelists do in working out their climaxes.

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against him was damning. It fact, it did damn him, and vindicated the Police Department, which was completely against the attacks which were being made on it by the newspapers because a robbery of this kind had been reported as occurring on one of the principal streets of the city, which was supposed to have a policeman on every block.

In the mind of the man of genius, who put together this case of circumstantial evidence, the case made by the Chief of Police to hang a dog. With matches, the closed and fastened screen door and half a dozen things of the kind, which might be found in any